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Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [80]

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All letters for publication should be written on
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No anonymous signed communications should be
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIGES ROAD, L.C.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 12TH, 1906.

Mr. GERSHON STEWART, at the annual dinner of the China Association, was right in saying that public curiosity always turns its searchlight upon that gathering, "that people may gain some knowledge upon questions they hear about outside, but upon which they have no definite means of gathering accurate knowledge." He might have added that sometimes that appetite for accurate knowledge is left unsated, and that often its food fails to nourish it by reason of misdigestion. There are evidences in some of the London press comments that Mr. GUNDY's remarks were not thoroughly assimilated; and the following extract from the *Globe*, which paper always takes a keen interest in the Far East, seems to us to make too much of Sir ERNEST SATOW's polite but diplomatic reference to his successor's task:

"That powerful organisation, the China Association, has rarely held its annual banquet under more anxious circumstances than was the case last night. Among the experts in Far Eastern affairs who listened to the address delivered by Mr. Gundy from the chair, there cannot have been one whose mind was free from misgiving about the weakened aspect now presented by British influence at Peking. Sir Ernest Satow, cautious diplomatist as he is, gave notice to this wholly justifiable nervousness when declaring that the position of the British representative at Peking—the position he himself occupied until quite recently—has become one of 'extreme difficulty.' Two Court intrigues, each most hostile to our rights, political and commercial, are being cleverly and persistently engineered. The one is, as Mr. Gundy very clearly demonstrated, the introduction of a wedge into the Maritime Customs, which must eventually substitute Chinese for British control. This process is already in active operation, and it would not be in the least surprising were Sir Robert not to hand in his resignation sooner than put up with the insulting humiliations sure to be inflicted on him by his Chinese colleagues. The second

anti-English plot at Peking is the pretence made of a virtuous resolve to suppress the use of opium. The real object aimed at is to oust Indian competition from a lucrative branch of industry, and that purpose is actively sought to be accomplished by the co-operation of the anti-opium fanatics in England. The Peking possessors of superior morality already acknowledge 'the stupendous nature' of the task they have undertaken, and were the importations of the Indian drug to cease, discovery would quickly be made that the consumption of opium in China rests on the same moral grounds as the consumption of alcohol in European countries."

It is a pity that the public curiosity to which Mr. GERSHON STEWART alluded, and which might be made a healthy factor in securing stronger political support at Home, should be treated to such marvellous nests. Sir ERNEST SATOW would be amused to learn of his "wholly justifiable nervousness", and we are sure he did not mean that British influence at Peking now presented a weakened aspect. Sir JOHN JORDAN is a trustworthy successor, and if there be any weakness about it, it is caused by the excessive nervousness of some who have been crying "wolf" too often. The very function of the China Association encourages the latter symptom of weakness; its raison d'être is practically that of an alarm-clock, and sometimes it may be a little over-wound, or for want of cleaning, even go off prematurely. With a membership of nearly eight hundred, and election thereto less difficult than to the Hongkong or Shanghai Clubs, it is not to be wondered at that its voice is not always the voice of dignity and diplomacy as manifested by men like Satow. At Shanghai, for instance, where the conditions of foreign life are so peculiarly involved, zeal has sometimes outrun discretion, and the proceedings have appeared less dignified and businesslike than they usually are in the calmer precincts of the Hongkong branch. At these proceedings in London, we note that Mr. GUNDY reduced the charges against the new Chinese Commissioners to charges of intent; and so we are able to reconcile our position with his. Whereas, however, he prefers contention at the outset (over mere indications) to "more serious contention in the end", we have been putting our faith in the certainty that, given serious cause, the British Government will put its foot down as firmly as it has had to in the past. It is amazing to us that a man of Mr. GUNDY's experience should ask, or expect, that China "should adhere in spirit" and in letter to a distinct agreement. Adherence in spirit has never been shown by the Chinese towards any of our agreements, as he well knows, and his words were therefore a merely ornamental peroration. What we ask, and expect, is our "pound of flesh", and though we do not mean the unflattering Shylock implication, we believe that in spite of what the *Globe* has called this "wholly justifiable nervousness", we are going to get it, even though there be "more serious contention in the end". To read carefully the speeches at this dinner is to see that practically the speakers are in just the same position they occupied at the previous assembly, and though there is a general suggestion that Great Britain's position vis-a-vis China is now much weaker, it would be hard to lay a definitive finger on any difference greater than that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. This is the old, disheartening feature of all relations with China, but Sir ERNEST SATOW in office, and Sir JOHN JORDAN after him, know better than to show nervousness, which very nervousness, we maintain, is the only weakness apparent, and we say therefore that it is not wholly justifiable. Still, we would not blame our alarm-clock for making a noise, and we can heartily endorse the Chairman's prediction that there is plenty of occupation still ahead for the China Association.

Second Lieutenant C. F. Smith, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Hongkong, has been promoted lieutenant after two years' service.

The *Norov* demands the recall of M. Bakhtievich as a person totally unfitted to represent Russian interests in Tokyo.

It is reported that Che Nien-tao, who was attached to the Chinese Commissioners who visited Europe, has been appointed to succeed Wang Tai-si as the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James.

Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia is not given much chance to marry the actress with whose name he was recently coupled in the papers. The *Lokalanzeiger* says he has been ordered for service in South West Africa, and has probably left by now.

Early yesterday morning fire broke out in a dwelling house at 261 Queen's Road West. The overheating of a gas is said to have set fire to a tin of kerosene. The brigade turned out, but their services were not required as the inmates quelled the outbreak, very little damage being done.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., agents for the Royal Insurance Co., have forwarded us a pretty calendar, a blotter and a pocket almanac and diary for the New Year.

Sir Mortimer Durand, whose retirement from the British Embassy at Washington was anticipated by our London correspondent, has announced that he means to abandon the public service altogether.

Engineer Captain John Fielder has been appointed to H.M.S. *Tenar* for the appointment of Chief Engineer at the naval yard. This officer has served in the department since July, 1877, when he was appointed assistant engineer, and he reached his present rank 18 months ago. He passed through the Royal School of Naval Architecture and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order are gazetted: Members, Fifth Class:—Lieutenants Horace Leonard Kemble and Sir Victor Audley Falconer Macdonald (Scotts Guards). Hon. Commanders:—Colonel Tadayoshi Satow and Lieut.-Colonel Kameo Watanabe, Imperial Japanese Army. Hon. Members, Fourth Class:—Captains Kunihiro Shimizu and Shojiro Tanaka, Imperial Japanese Army.

M. Briand, French Minister of Public Instruction, has explained the effect of the Separation law in an interview. The Church will retain the use of the churches, but not the ownership. The Church property, valued at £15,000,000 will be sequestrated, and the income will be used by the Finance Minister as he thinks fit. The Radical Left in the French Chamber has passed a resolution condemning the Government's interpretation of the separation Act, and demanding the alienation of Church property.

That quotations are sometimes dangerous to those who use them is notorious. Mr. T. Allen Mason points out that "Dr." Clifford concluded his condemnation of the Archbishop with the emphatic exhortation, "Awake! arise! or be for ever fallen!" "I wonder," he says, "if the learned doctor was aware that he was quoting Milton's 'Paradise Lost' (book 1, line 429), and that he was using the expression in which Satan (in the words of Milton) exhorted his fellow fallen angels to rise and engage in implacable warfare against the Almighty?"

By the selection as Swedish Minister in Japan of a man with special commercial qualifications, and the proposed appointment by the Swedish Government of Commercial Attachés in Berlin, Shanghai, and Buenos Ayres, there is every indication that commercial affairs will be made the object of special attention on the part of the Swedish Government. One of the most influential business men in Stockholm (a brother of the Minister to Japan above referred to) has just started with a small party of financiers and commercial friends for the Far East, and will, it is stated, visit Siam and Japan for the purpose of developing industries in which they are interested.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. G. P. Lamont, auctioneer, offered for sale by public auction the remaining portion of the reclamation to sub-sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Section D of Marine Lot No. 225, with houses Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Connaught Road West, and Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15, New Market Street, thereon (subject to a mortgage to secure \$95,000 and interest and a second mortgage to secure \$20,000 and interest), and the right of erecting and maintaining a pier in, upon and over the Crown foreshore and Crown land covered with water, opposite Sutherland Street with each portion (if any) of the pier lately known as Permanent Pier No. 3 remaining upon each lot. The first lot was bought by Mr. Kwok Yik-ting for \$130,000, while Mr. Chan Kit-soo secured the second lot for \$8,000. Mr. H. K. Holmes was the vendor's solicitor.

From the fact that he left over a million sterling it may be assumed that the late Earl of Mansfield saw to it that his servants served him as well as was demanded by his ancestor the first Earl. This nobleman had occasion to dismiss his coachman, and importuned for a "character," wrote as follows: "The bearer, John—, has served me for three years in the capacity of coachman. He is an able driver and a very sober man. I discharged him because he cheated me." A day or two later the man returned to thank his old master for the help he had afforded in getting him a new birth. How had the testimonial helped him? Lord Mansfield wished to know. The new master had observed that ability to drive and sobriety were the qualities he required in a coachman. As for the cheating, "I'm a Yorkshireman, and I'll be hanged if you cheat me," said the new employer.

It is the rule, according to Chinese authorities, that on the Empress Dowager's birthday the judges shall not inflict the law on criminals. The watchman and the local police of a certain street in Shantung, Canton, decided to rest a little and enjoy themselves on the last anniversary. Evidently aware of this, a gang of ten robbers broke into the house of a wealthy man, stole a good many of his belongings and decamped. He went to the Central Police Station and reported the outrage. The usual guardians of the peace were then sent for and asked to give a report of their doings. When they said that it was the anniversary of the Empress' birthday, and that therefore no one would think of doing anything to bring themselves within the grip of the law, the Mandarin said he would show them whether that was so or not. He ordered the resident not to give the watchman and the police of the street five hundred blows of the bamboo, which was done on the spot.

We cannot admire President Roosevelt's literary taste as we admire his politics. He disapproved of "Better faithful than famous," as the motto for his bust, and suggested this elegant substitute: "Do not flinch, do not fail, but hit the line hard." Perhaps it means more to Americans than it does to others.

The Local Government Board inspector, who held the inquiry into the administration of the Poplar Workhouse, states in his report that Mr. Crooks, M.P., and Mr. Lansbury must be held in no small degree responsible for the effect of a policy which has led to the pauperisation of great numbers of the inhabitants of the district, and to an increase of the expenditure, which has inflicted such hardship on struggling tradesmen and others. They have done much public work in Poplar, but they cannot be wholly exonerated from a certain responsibility for the kind of misdoings of some of their colleagues.

Arrangements have apparently been completed for the establishment of a new mail steamship line to the Australian Colonies, the signatories being representatives of the well-known firms of Messrs. Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Messrs. Beardmore's and Co., Messrs. Sir James Laing and Sons, Limited, and Messrs. Vickers, Maxon and Co., Limited. The foregoing firms have subscribed a large portion of the necessary capital of the new company, which is thus very substantially backed. The public will, it is understood, be asked to subscribe for the balance of the capital.

Owing to His Excellency the Governor's unfortunate illness, it is notified in the H.K.V.C. that there will be no official opening of the New Volunteer Headquarters but, with His Excellency's sanction, Major Pritchard and the Volunteer Officers, N.C.O.'s and men will be at home to their friends on Saturday, December 15th, from 4.30 to 6 p.m. Members of the Corps are requested to attend in uniform. By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott Moncrieff and officers, the Band of the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment will attend.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, the "silver-tongued orator from Nebraska" and prospective candidate for the United States Presidency, had a trying experience during his recent visit to the Japanese Pantheon at Shiba Park, Tokyo. It was the first Japanese temple that Mr. Bryan had ever visited, and he was accompanied by several dignitaries of the municipality, who had come to act as his escort of honour. At the door of the shrine the Japanese gentlemen began to remove their shoes, according to the invariable custom of the country. Mr. Bryan stooped and pulled off his "rubber-soles," and was horrified to find that most of the great toe and part of the second toe of one foot were protruding from its sock. There was no help for it; the American statesman, with his guard of honour and the dignity of a great country upon him, had to patter over the bronze floors of the temple with two toes exposed. "Never have I felt the lack of dignity so much as on that occasion," confessed Mr. Bryan afterwards when recounting the experience.

The political atmosphere of Berlin has been buzzing with rumours of a Chancellor crisis, but it would seem that an intrigue for the downfall of Prince von Bulow has been unsuccessful. Since the day of Prince von Bulow's seizure in the Reichstag reports have been assiduously circulated that the Chancellor would be replaced in the near future by a successor selected from the Prussian Civil Service, or by a general bearing an historic name. The leaders of the Court *Camarilla* are said to aim at replacing him by a Chancellor who is inexperienced in State affairs, and consequently incapable of filling the position which Prince von Bulow has occupied with considerable success. The object of the *Camarilla* in endeavouring to replace Prince von Bulow by an ineffectual successor is to remove from office a Chancellor over whom they have no influence, and to put in his place a weaker Chancellor whom they could practically control, and thus secure for themselves a predominant position in Germany. "Nevertheless," writes one newspaper, "the *Camarilla* has apparently failed to reckon with the Kaiser's shrewdness, for intrigues of this kind simply disgust him as soon as he notices the least sign that they are being spun."

SUPREME COURT BUSINESS.

When their Lordships took their seats in the Supreme Court yesterday morning a quarter of an hour later than the time appointed for the hearing of the case, the Chief Justice apologised for the delay in these words:—"I very much regret to have kept the Court waiting, but it is impossible to carry on the business of the Court decently and in order under existing arrangements of the Bench." Though not very clear from his Lordship's utterance, the inference to be drawn is that their Lordships are overworked at present.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, December 11th.

BEFORE MR. T. SKEGGER SMITH (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

EXCESS PASSENGERS.
Chan Tso, cargo boat master, was fined \$100 for carrying 34 passengers in excess of the licensed number.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.
An Indian was charged with being drunk and incapable, and with breaking a transom window. From the evidence it appeared that defendant mistook the window for the door and put his head through the glass. Fined \$2 on the first charge, and ordered to pay \$8 compensation on the second. Being unable to furnish this amount, defendant was sentenced to fourteen days in jail.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS
FEARED.

LONDON, December 11th.
A constitutional crisis is feared, as the Commons have rejected all the House of Lords' amendments to the Education Bill.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

LONDON, December 11th.
The Pope has forbidden the French clergy to obey the Worship law.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

LONDON, December 11th.
The Nobel peace prize has been awarded to President Roosevelt.

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

SINGAPORE, December 11th.
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrive here on the P. & O. s.s. *Devonka* on February 1st, and leave the same day for Hongkong.

They are due again at Singapore on their return journey on February 14th.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

MORE CASUALTIES.

Tokyo, December 11th.

The number of casualties in the Tokyo Bay disaster has proved greater than at first reported. Sixty-four bodies have been recovered, and eleven are still missing. There were only forty survivors.

All the 115 men crowded into a 48-foot sampan, and at the first puff of wind, the overloaded craft sank with awful suddenness.

THE KIANGSU FAMINE.

SHANGHAI, December 11th.

Tuan Fang has thanked the Shanghai Famine Committee and foreigners generally, emphasised the increasing intensity of the distress and promised co-operation in relief work.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE
NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, December 9th.

St. Petersburg reports that the Russo-Japanese negotiations concerning commercial and fishing conventions are progressing most slowly, and the Russians complain that the Japanese are unco-operative, and make impossible proposals.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, December 9th.

The match between the South Africans and England, ended in a draw, with one try each.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, December 9th.

A special correspondent of the "Times" now in San Francisco, deprecates the whole agitation against the Japanese, and characterises it as causeless, artificial and wicked and solely due to the agitation of the labourites, the Japanese being humiliated in a thousand ways. The Japanese are patient but assaults by them are becoming rather frequent, and the situation appears to be dangerous.

With reference to a test case in San Francisco, the Education Board contends that although it has been decided to send Asiatics to a special oriental school, everything will be conducted in a similar manner to the other schools, the oriental receiving the same educational privileges as other children.

Idealism finds small scope for expression in the drab surroundings of the average workman's habitation. Nor can it be pretended that the middle-class householder in England expresses his idealism, as a rule, in the adornment of his home, which is generally a monument of frightful realism erected to his respectability, his conventionality, his ostentation, and all those other virtues which compound the Philistine Englishman. Yet in the recesses of their minds there is a striving after artistic expression which must find its way to the surface. They wish to give voice to a dim perception of something nobler in life than eating, drinking, and horsehair furniture. So they betake themselves to the rudimentary means that lie nearest to the mechanic to his mouth organ, to the concertina, to soap, and—most fearful of all—the clerk or shopman to his second-hand piano.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, December 11th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

APPLICATION FOR A RE-HEARING.

The application for a re-hearing of the criminal charge against Hyat Ali Shah, of the Hongkong and Singapore Royal Garrison Artillery,—of which he was found guilty by Mr. Gompertz, then First Police Magistrate—again came before their Honours, Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge). Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. Gattinor, from the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson) appeared for appellant and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor), appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Slade said that the evidence on which the Magistrate decided that case was to be found partly in the depositions and was based partly on the view which he had of the locality. With the object of putting their Lordships in the same position as the magistrate they had had a drawing prepared of the locality.

The Chief Justice—You don't complain of the view which he took—I mean of the visit which he made?

Mr. Slade—We don't know exactly what he did see. He went over there one day with Inspector Macdonald and then suggested that the defence should view the ground. The locality was viewed at different times. It is perfectly impossible to understand this case unless you have a map of the ground, or you see it.

The Chief Justice said it would be as well to read the memorandum which was drawn up for the convenience of both parties. Reads—"We have read the correspondence, which is returned. We observe that the seal of confidentiality was removed by the Acting Colonial Secretary in his last minute."

Sir Henry Berkeley—I take it that it was removed after I made my objection. I was not aware of that.

The Chief Justice—We merely notice the fact. It would remove the impression that Mr. Slade was referring to confidential.

Sir Henry Berkeley—He was at the time. Mr. Slade—it gives an explanation of what "confidential" means.

The Chief Justice continued reading—"It will be unnecessary again to refer to this correspondence as no comment by the Government that the case should be heard *de novo* by the Full Court would entitle the Court to hear it unless the usual conditions required by the law were fulfilled, nor is it possible for the Court to entertain the suggestion that the evidence of the accused should be taken before it and incorporated in the evidence actually taken by the Magistrate for the purpose of the motion for re-hearing. This is communicated to the parties for their convenience, prior to the motion for re-hearing coming on on December 11th."

The Chief Justice—I understand the position to be this, that part of the trial consisted of a view of the locality. There is no objection taken to the fact that the view was taken before one party because that was put straight apparently by the other party being present. Am I right in saying that all that was before the decision?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

The Chief Justice—What we have to deal with now is with regard to the materials the Court can have before it with a view to constituting part of the hearing.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am prepared to consent to the map being accepted if the Court is content to do so.

The Chief Justice—What is the proper way to get to the view of the Magistrate's mind?

Sir Henry Berkeley—There must be a plan of the locality.

The Chief Justice—The difficulty I feel is this. In the magistrate's affidavit it is clear that he received clear evidence at his visit to the locality. He had the little girl there to see if she could climb the wall. That is a material fact of the hearing which the Magistrate had before him. I don't see how we are to get before this Court the facts which the Magistrate had before him. What you object to is any statement made by Mr. Forster with reference to the plan.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes. We cannot consent to that as special evidence.

The Chief Justice—It is not special evidence. We are trying to get before this Court oral and ocular evidence which the Magistrate had. Part of the evidence was that he had the little girl against the wall.

After discussion,

The Chief Justice remarked that the procedure seemed to have been regular.

The Puisne Judge disagreed. He did not say that the proceedings were regular but he was not prepared to state that they were irregular.

A consultation took place between their Lordships, and the Chief Justice announced that they would consider the point. They retired to chambers.

On their return,

The Chief Justice said that they were agreed apart from the facts of the case, that neither the plan nor the affidavit was acceptable evidence. The only possible way for the Court to put itself in the same position as the Magistrate was to view the locality.

After further discussion, The Chief Justice said they would view the place accompanied by the two solicitors and would be shown what each party was shown.

Mr. Slade—May I suggest to your Lordship the points to look for?

The Chief Justice—No. We shall try to look at the place with the eyes of the Magistrate.

Mr. Slade—May I express the hope that you won't look at it with the eyes of the Magistrate (laughter).

The hearing was adjourned till 17th inst.

NEW BROOM AT THE POLICE COURT.

Judging by yesterday's proceedings at the Police Court, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith's predecessors cannot have been so punctilious as he. The cases themselves were unimportant, though numerous, but our reporter took notes of the following series of dialogues:

"Why is Marguerite not here?" his Worship asked Mr. Kong Sing who appeared for the complainant in an assault case, "Marguerite" being a witness.

Mr. Kong Sing—She works at Powell's and cannot get leave to attend, your Worship.

His Worship—The case is so unimportant that she cannot come up.

Mr. Kong Sing—She cannot get leave.

His Worship—That is what you say. I've heard that tale before. She had better come up.

Mr. Kong Sing—The case does not come on till eleven, your Worship.

His Worship—Then it can stand over till then, and perhaps the parties may be able to arrive at a settlement.

Another case called on was one in which Inspector Coysh summoned a baker at 369 Queen's Road Central for having an unclean bakehouse.

Prosecutor could not be found, and his Worship asked the usher, "Where is Inspector Coysh?"

Usher—Not here at present, your Worship.

His Worship—I know that. Where is he?

Usher—I don't know.

Later the Inspector arrived, and his Worship said—This summons was called on at half past ten and you were not here; how do you account for that?

Inspector Coysh—I beg your Worship's pardon, but the summons was fixed for 11 o'clock.

His Worship—Will you kindly look at that paper and say whether you're right, and I'm wrong.

The Inspector, on perusing the summons, admitted that the appointed hour was 10.30 a.m., but stated that summonses were usually taken at eleven o'clock.

His Worship—Then why weren't you here? You are not going to treat me in this way. A summons fixed for 10.30 has got to be taken at 10.30.

Inspector Coysh—I was here at 10.30.

His Worship—You were not in this Court as you ought to have been.

After proceeding with the case his Worship discovered that the defendant was not present, but another man whom Mr. Kong Sing said was equally responsible.

Mr. Kong Sing—If your Worship will adjourn the case I will call the defendant.

His Worship—I am not going to put money in your pocket. The defendant ought to be here.

Mr. Kong Sing—This man is responsible, your Worship.

His Worship—To whom? To this Court? I can only punish the licensee. What is the good of this dummy coming before me? He has committed no offence. You ought to pay him instead of his paying you for coming up here. (To the interpreter) Tell him to go away.

Mr. Kong Sing—I don't appear for the licensee, your Worship. I'm not instructed by him.

His Worship—You'd better retire.

A Court usher was then called to prove service of the writ after which a fine of \$50, the full penalty, was imposed.

BAZAAR IN THE CITY HALL.

The annual bazaar in the interests of the Asilo de la Sainte Enfance was held yesterday in the City Hall. There was as usual a fine display of pretty and useful specimens of the needlework of the orphan children, and not unattractively these attracted considerable attention from the lady visitors. Besides the many stalls devoted to the productions of the children, there was a flower stall, given by Mrs. Tomkins, and a refreshment stall to which a number of ladies contributed. H.E. the Governor was unable to be present and bestow his patronage personally, as he had done on former occasions, but other distinguished visitors attended and gave the stallholders an opportunity of doing business. Music was supplied by the Baluchi Band and the proceedings during the afternoon were fairly animated. The stallholders were: Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Vaughan-Lee, Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Polles, Mrs. White, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Master, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Grimble, Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Tomkins, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Gray Scott, Mrs. Kruger, Mrs. Feymoor, Mrs. Dowley, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. H. Lamont, Mrs. Berkeley, Miss Vernon, Miss Hooper, Miss D. Hooper, Miss Shaw, Miss Master, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss Hazell, Mrs. Grace, Miss MacDonald, Mrs. Jossan, Mrs. Andrew Forbes, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Tocker, Mrs. Carter and Miss MacDonald.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Rigou Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 9th inst., and is expected here about the 28th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and left again at 10 a.m., some day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Vancouver at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 10th inst. The Sikh str. *Shamant* arrived at New York on 29th Nov.

The str. *Pleasant* sailed from Meiji for Manila 11th Dec.

The str. *Hyades* sailed from Pacific Coast to Muroran (Dairei) and Chinwan on 9th Dec. The str. *Tremont* left Yokohama for Pacific Coast on 9th Dec.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on December 11th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar General, Dr. H. McFarlane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chin-pak, Mr. Fung Woon-hun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

PAINT IN LIEU OF LIMEWASH.

INSPECTOR CONOLLY wrote asking if the Board would accept painting of the internal surface of the walls of bakehouses in lieu of limewashing if the walls were scrubbed with hot water and soap during the limewashing periods.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH recommended that the suggestion be adopted in bakehouses, dairies and laundries. In the case of opium dens, he thought it would be better to require limewashing.

Mr. HOOPER moved—I think paint, which is kept clean, is preferable to so-called limewash.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—Do the bakehouse keepers prefer to have the walls painted?

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—Painting is certainly better than whitewashing.

Members agreed to adopt the Medical Officer's suggestion.

THE WELL IN STANLEY STREET.

Further correspondence was submitted relative to the closing of the well in Stanley Street. Messrs. Cawsey, Pailan and Co. in asking the Board to reconsider its decision asserted that the water was not used for potable purposes.

Regarding the fact of the Medical Officer of Health having seen a man drink the water before his face, it appeared from inquiries made by the writers that the couple in question drank some to show the harmlessness of it. The man was not in any way worse for the drink. He was enjoying perfect health as the Board could ascertain by commanding his presence. There were two foreigners living on the premises, but they used only pipe water, while Chinamen as a rule were not addicted to allowing cold water.

In conclusion the writer stated that the injury to life and valuable property possible in the event of a fire in consequence of shutting out a handy supply of non-injurious water was their only apology for troubling the honourable Board.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH reported—I have seen this well and see no grounds for recommending the Board to revise its decision. The well is over 30 feet deep, and is in a yard from which there would be no escape in case of fire except through the burning house. I cannot imagine, therefore, any one staying there to haul buckets up from the well to put out the fire as it would be at the risk of their lives. It is impossible to prevent the water being used for potable purposes, and the bacteriologist reports that it is unfit for that purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved—The Government analyst having reported this water fit to drink, I am opposed to its being closed. In a further minute he said:

Of late there have been one or two instances where the reports of the Government Analyst and the Government Bacteriologist in regard to well water have differed. In these cases the Board have (by narrow majorities) given precedence to the report of the bacteriologist. Now this is totally opposed to the practice which prevails in England under similar conditions where Courts of Summary Jurisdiction pay greater regard to chemical than to bacteriological examination, and will without doubt continue to do so until by accumulated experience and increased knowledge bacteriologists become more in accord and are more precise in expressing their opinions. A magistrate in England is not impressed with the importance of the presence of the *Bacillus coli communis* when he hears of its ubiquitous character and that scarcely any two bacteriologists agree as to what is the *Bacillus coli*. The presence of so-called *coliform* organisms alone is not sufficient to condemn a water supply and the number of micro organisms in food is of no importance whatever. Milk usually contains about 3,000,000 in one cubic centimetre (16 drops). Cream about eight million is the same quantity; it is the kind that is of importance. Harmless *coliform* bacteria abound everywhere. It is probable that some of them are actually conducive to robust health. An infant fed on sterilized milk does not thrive as well as one fed on a sterilized milk though of course it runs less risk of mortality from milk borne disease. Before it can be stated that the *Bacillus coli communis* is present a crucial system of tests must be applied. The *Bacillus coli communis* is not in itself harmful, but the presence in large numbers of this organism is usually held to be proof of sewage contamination. In Hongkong however where the wells are shallow, the climate favourable (no winter to check growth) and rice bowls are frequently dipped into the well itself (affording the *Bacilli* food), the number of micro organisms must, owing to the facilities for multiplication, always be large but for the same reason not necessarily dangerous. No shallow well even in England will pass a bacteriological test. Evidence is to sickness from drinking a well water would be strong evidence of pollution, but no local evidence of this nature has hitherto been forthcoming. The *Bacillus coli communis* is often found in water above suspicion of pollution and where chemical analysis shows it to be of the highest standard of purity. In such cases the presence of the organism has no significance. It would be interesting therefore to know the results of bacteriological examinations of wells at the Peak so as to get an idea of the character of local well waters in uncongested districts, also what would be likely to

occur to the *Bacilli* of a well water which has been heated to the temperature at which the Chinese prepare their food. It is certainly better from a sanitary point of view in a community where the water supply is intermittent to allow the people to draw their supplies from wells which are sufficiently pure to satisfy the tests of chemical analysis than to force the population to have recourse to contaminated surface water. I may mention that my facts in the foregoing minute are taken from the published works of recognized authorities.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—I am still of opinion that the well should not be closed.

The PRESIDENT—We must come to some finality on this matter. It was discussed by the Board last meeting or the meeting before, and the Board came to the decision that the well must be closed. Another letter has been received from the owners of the property which I had to submit to the Board. I move the I cord adhere to its former decision.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved an amendment that the well be left open. He said when the matter was previously brought up before the Board there appeared to be very few of the members who understood the meaning of the bacteriologist's report. He had read the subject up since and had made a minute throwing a good deal of light on the subject, but which it appeared had not been circulated. If it was intended to put the motion to the Board he asked permission for the Secretary to read his minute, or to be allowed to read it himself.

The PRESIDENT—Your minute is being circulated.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Will your adjourn this matter till next meeting?

The PRESIDENT—I don't think it's necessary.

Mr. HOOPER—I think we should have the value of all the evidence obtainable before we adjudge.

The PRESIDENT—I did not receive the minute until yesterday. If a danger exists while the well is open it should be closed.

Mr. HOOPER—There can be no great danger when the water is reported potable. I certainly think the matter should be allowed to stand over. Members agreed.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. F. PROWSE, Government analyst, reported having examined four samples of water from the public supply, the result of the examination showing that the water was of excellent quality.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—A bacteriological examination should be made in future as recently in two or three cases the Board based its decisions on the report of the bacteriologist.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I have more faith in analytical than bacteriological examinations.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Both examinations should be made.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I agree with Mr. Lau Chu-pak that bacteriological examinations are necessary.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ending November 3rd the death rate per 1,000 per annum of the British, foreign and Chinese community, excluding the army and navy, was 25.5, while for the week following it was 22.5 as against 14.9 for the corresponding week of last year.

ANOTHER RINDERPEST OUTBREAK.

The PRESIDENT—Since the agenda was circulated a report has been received from the colonial Veterinary Surgeon reporting an outbreak of Rinderpest at the Dairy Farm premises, Pokfulam. Out of 20 cattle only one has been found in health. I have seen Mr. Gibson since he headed in his report. He visited the premises again to-day and states that in his opinion the disease is the same as that which attacked the cattle of the French Priests. I move that the Board declare the No. 5 shed of the Dairy Farm an infected area, that the cattle be slaughtered and that the Governor-in-Council be recommended to pay compensation as allowed under section 51. It is most important that we should try and limit this as far as possible from other cattle.

Mr. HOOPER seconded, and the motion was carried.

AN INSANITARY PLACE.

Mr. HOOPER—Before we disperse, Mr. President, I should like to ask whether your attention has been called to an article in an evening paper pointing out the serious insanitary condition of drains leading from the slaughter house at West Point, and what steps have been taken.

The PRESIDENT—The article has been referred to the Surveyor who has been asked to report. As soon as the report is received it will be circulated.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competition for the Robertson Farewell Cup was held at Happy Valley from the 8th to 10th December, 1906. The following returns were made:

ROBERTSON FAREWELL CUP.

Mr. A. Gittins ... 76 - 2 = 74
S. P. H. G. Wilson, R.N. ... 87 - 11 = 76
Mr. E. J. Grist ... 79 - 1 = 78
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Aitken ... 84 - 3 = 81
Mr. T. S. Forrest ... 79 - 4 = 83
Mr. C. H. Gale ... 97 - 13 = 84
Mr. B. Miller ... 95 - 10 = 85
Mr. T. C. Gray ... 97 - 9 = 88
Dr. C. Forsyth ... 101 - 10 = 91

(26 entries).

POOL.

S. P. H. G. Wilson, R.N. ... 87 - 11 = 76
Mr. E. J. Grist ... 79 - 1 = 78
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Aitken ... 84 - 3 = 81
Mr. T. S. Forrest ... 79 - 4 = 83
Mr. C. H. Gale ... 97 - 13 = 84
Mr. B. Miller ... 95 - 10 = 85
Mr. T. C. Gray ... 97 - 9 = 88
Dr. C. Forsyth ... 101 - 10 = 91

(26 entries).

Winner of Cup.

Winner of Pool.

The next Quarterly Meeting will be held at Happy Valley from the 15th to 17th December, 1906.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokyo, Nov. 25th.

"POST-BELLUM" ENTERPRISE.

How often has the reader of foreign newspapers in Japan run across the above much-used phrase? In the Japanese Press its equivalent is used on all occasions, oftentimes rather inappropriately, as if the phrase had come to possess a special adjectival signification.

Twelve months ago, or shortly after the conclusion of the war, few persons in Japan would have predicted any particular boom in business, such as was witnessed after the China-Japan war, with disastrous results to many individuals but perhaps with benefit to the nation as a whole. The fact that Japan received no indemnity from Russia was not only considered a loss to the country of so much money, but it was almost universally believed that it would seriously affect the development of trade, such as ought to follow the war, if Japan were to receive the advantages of her conquest. Little account was taken at the time of the way Japan's credit abroad had expanded in consequence of the war, which made all the difference in the post-bellum situation as compared with the period following the China-Japan war, and which enables her to-day, depleted as her finances are, apparently, by the war, to wage commercial battle with all comers. The phenomenon requires some explanation.

FOUR THOUSAND NEW COMPANIES.

Official figures that have been published are more convincing still, showing the actual expansion that trade and industry has undergone since the war. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce reported in October that the number of new companies formed between the months of September 1905 and September 1906 was 3,893. Their total capital was over 700 million yen, and the capital newly raised in the subsequent two months, September and October last, was 187 million yen. The aggregate increase is therefore since the war some 900 million yen. How the capital is distributed was shown by the Tokyo *Asahi* in a recent article showing the amount invested during the year ending August 1906, the following interesting table being given:

NEWLY ESTABLISHED COMPANIES.

Established. Agreements. Total.

Yen. Yen. Yen.

Banks ... 23,890,000 20,539,250 44,429,250

Commerce—Wholesale ... 8,853,000 20,750,000 29,603,000

Electric Industries ... 58,390,000 15,789,000 74,179,000

Mining ... 33,070,000 3,559,000 36,629,000

Marine Products ... 3,625,000 5,425,000 9,050,000

Railways ... 270,570,000 84,074,800 354,644,800

Manufacturing Industries ... 76,551,000 44,882,000 121,433,000

Mercantile Marine ... 5,000,000 18,400,000 23,400,000

Insurance ... 11,500,000 8,909,000 20,409,000

Commercial and Miscellaneous ... 28,789,000 10,818,150 39,607,150

Totals ... 824,149,000 277,753,250 1,101,902,250

AUTHORISED AND WORKING CAPITAL.

To those fairly familiar with the financial position of Japan a study of the above table will prompt the simple question: where is the money to come from? It is not to be supposed that this seven hundred or nine hundred millions of capital will be called up all at once, yet it ought to be presumed that if the money were required the demand could be met. But this is a question, and it is here that Japan's increased credit among foreign financiers is of the highest value to the nation—in a financial sense only, and as far as the satisfaction of her financial needs by foreign capital can be said to be a benefit to the nation. Both optimistic and pessimistic views of Japan's future in this connection are held by prominent Japanese financiers. The pressing need for capital in all directions, by government and people, is breaking down that barrier which both the spirit of the government and the laws of the country have hitherto maintained against foreign interests. Japan cannot develop quickly enough, without assistance, to enter the competition for trade about which she is so keen, and the force of circumstances is at present doing what reasoning has failed to do in the past score of years, —opening the country to economic influences from without. In this sense, no less than in the mere fact that she possesses a strong army and navy, Japan has entered the country of nations and must henceforward be influenced by them and they by her. This relation is the new capital and may prevent a repetition of the financial troubles which followed the war of 1894-5.

THE PROLETARIAT.

The Hibiyu Park demonstrations in this City which followed the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty and the recent outbreak on the part of the lower classes against the increase of the tram fares in Tokyo are good examples of the responsibilities the proletariat of Japan take upon themselves occasionally. It is a peculiar fact that when these classes show their temper the forces of law and order seem for the time being quite overpowered, or if they retaliate, do so with a severity which arouses the indignation of the more peaceful public. To see this state of things in action is sometimes amusing, as on the occasion of the last Imperial review, on the Emperor's birthday. Several thousands of troops were assembled in the Aoyama parade ground and several thousands of interested spectators, admitted by ticket, were standing round the field. There was room for many more, however, and the hungry proletariat kept back in the adjoining roads by the police, began to see injustice in the arrangement of the day. At one spot a broad road runs right into the ground and here the roadway was roped off so that the crowd could not press on to the field. A score of police were lined across the roadway, but one would think that the experience the police have had with the proletariat in the past few years would have led

JUST UNPACKED.—
F. P. CAMERAS

FITTED WITH
ZEISS ANASTIGMAT TESSAR LENS, F. 6, 3.
AT MODERATE PRICES.

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST LANDED.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY
GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES ... \$32.00
PER CASE 24 " ... 34.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

TELEPHONE No. 135.

WINE MERCHANTS.

36]

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

them to put up something like substantial barriers. But no, the authority of the law and a thin rope were there, and surely the two powers were sufficient. The crowd behind the rope grew more dense. Those in the rear cried "Forward!" And those in front cried—not "Back!" but "Forward," too! In a few minutes a scene of the most indescribable and comical confusion was witnessed by the privileged persons in the enclosure, who enjoyed it a good deal more than the review. The police roared and waved their sheathed swords, pushed, hit, and prodded. They darted here and there, as one within, more daring than the rest, crept through somebody's legs and rushed among the delighted privileged crowd. It was funny to see an enraged policeman wildly gesticulating and roaring for one man to come back while a dozen more were creeping, in behind him! The gallant police were in deadly earnest, and fought to the last leg, but they had to give way; they were swallowed up in a surging mass and in less than five minutes from the time the first man crept through, Tokyo humanity had asserted itself and there was no longer a barrier against the Emperor's loyal subjects.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Following is the Directors' statement of the liabilities and assets of the Company, and the profit and loss account for this half year, ended September 30th, 1906. (For convenience we have omitted decimal fractions.)

The gross profits of the Company for the past half-year amount to Yen 2,890,599 out of which there has been paid:

Depreciation of the Company's
fleet and property ... Yen 804,332
Insurance fund ... 358,491
Ships' structural repair fund ... 483,708

Yen 1,646,531

leaving a balance of Yen 2,227,799 including Yen 983,403 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that Yen 62,219 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to Yen 2,383,023; and that Yen 71,358 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of ten per cent., together with two per cent. as Special Dividend, thus making twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 1,320,000.

The Balance, Yen 774,212, will be carried forward to the next account.

Head Office, Tokyo, November 23rd, 1906.

At the annual meeting, the Chairman said in substance that in the beginning of this year a large number of steamers were released from the Government service and there was a large surplus in shipping as compared with cargo. In spite of the consequent competition in reducing fares, the company, fortunately, did not suffer as much as was expected. But so long as the increase of cargo was not equal to the increase of shipping, which amounted to more than 300,000 tons, he did not believe that the freight rate would be brought to the normal standard. After the China-Japan war there was a time when the Company had to go without making any dividend. Owing to that bitter experience, the Company had instituted the dividend equalization fund, now amounting to Yen 3,700,000. In the event of difficult times in future, Mr. Kondo believed that the Company would be able to maintain the dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. The Company, moreover, was endeavouring to extend its business and improve steamship accommodations as far as possible. Referring, in conclusion to Far Eastern navigation, Mr. Kondo said that the Company's Yangtze service was keenly contested by the British, French, German and other ship-owners. He former vent so far as to object to the N. Y. K. using the Moikain jetty, which the Company had purchased. The British contended that the Japanese vessels should not be allowed to anchor in the British Concession. In short, the foreigners were inclined, after the late war, to overestimate the importance of everything Japanese. It was no exaggeration to say that every action of the Company was keenly watched by foreigners. The Company, therefore, ought to be extremely cautious and circumspect in taking any measure.

REIMEI KONDO,
Chairman.

Head Office, Tokyo, November 23rd, 1906.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Proprietor, who is not responsible for the contents of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, CODES A.B.O., 6th B.L. Libby's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FAVOURED with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 13th December, at his Sales Room, at No. 8A, Queen's Road Central, at 2.30 P.M., (At very Low Reserves, owing to owner's departure to Japan),

A FINE AND VARIED COLLECTION OF JAPANESE GOODS,

Comprising:—SATSUMA, CLOISONNE, MATSUZU, BRONZE, BRASS, IVORY and LACQUERED WARE, SILK EMBROIDERIES, WALL HANGINGS, CUT VELVET, PICTURE FRAMES, WATER COLOURS, EMBROIDERED SCREENS, FIRE SCREENS, etc., etc.

TERMS.—As usual.

On View Today.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. [2261]

MAGISTRACY.

A MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1906, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, viz.—

To transfer from one A. W. SLATON to WILLIAM BURNS MOORE the adjacent licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises No. 13, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL."

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2239]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

TAKE NOTICE that No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Western Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by more than one family, must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of November and December.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all outside partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Church Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1906. [2247]

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL PRODUCE

A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED

THE HOBBY HORSE.

By ARTHUR W. PINERO.

ON THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

FRIDAY, 21st

SATURDAY, 22nd

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M. Performance 9 P.M.

Booking at the ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, Open on and after THURSDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.

PRICES ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS in uniform Half-Price to Pit Stalls and Pit.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [2231]

THE Underigned beg to invite inspection of their fine assortment of

ARTISTIC ALBUMS

for POETRY and AUTOGRAPHS,

As well as ALBUMS FOR COOKERY NOTES

(Marginal Headings in German), PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

and POSTAGE STAMPS suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

At Prices to Suit Everybody.

GRACE & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1906. [2207]

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1906.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00

Small ... 6.00

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION

OF

JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES

TO BE HELD AT

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT'S AUCTION ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER, 1906,

AND THURSDAY, THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1906,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 2.30 P.M.

A FINE COLLECTION OF

GOLD DAMASCENE WORKS OF ART,

Made by the best known makers;

This Lot Comprises—CABINET BOXES, NECKLACES (with Jade), BRACELETS, BUCKLES, HAT PINS, CHATELAINES, CIGAR, CIGARETTE and CARD CASES, LINKS, UMBRELLA HANDLES, etc., etc.

A SELECTION OF

SILVER WARE,

Comprising—VASES, JEWEL BOXES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES, HAIR PINS, etc., etc.

FINE OLD SATSUMA WARE,

Including—PLATES, BOWLS, INCENSE BURNERS, VASES, etc., etc.

HANDSOME BRONZES,

Made at the Tokio Art School.

FINE OLD GOLD LACQUER,

Comprising—SCREENS, PANELS, INKOS, JEWEL BOXES, etc., etc.

OLD WOOD CARVINGS (Ramma), CARVED CHAIRS, OLD PRINTS, &c., &c.

CUT VELVET HANGINGS, PICTURES, CUSHION COVERS, &c., &c.

ALSO

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SILK EMBROIDERIES,

Such as TEMPLE HANGINGS, ART PICTURES, CUSHION COVERS, SCREENS, COURT RIMONOS, BEDSPREADS and MANTEL DRAPERIES, etc., etc.

TERMS.—As Usual. Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 17th December, 1906.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has RESIGNED the AGENCY of the PORTLAND FLOURING MILLS CO.

A. H. RENNIE.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [2246]

NOTICE.

MR. ABDOLHOSEIN MOOLLA, ESSAJEE having left our employ WITHOUT PERMISSION on the 5th inst. we beg to Notify our Customers NOT TO PAY any Bills or Accounts to the above-named.

MOOLLA-ALI & CO., Drapers, 33, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [2262]

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, GOSHI-KWAISHA MIDZUSHIMA SHOKWAI (known as Midzushima & Co.), has no connection nor interest in the Midzushima-Yoko of the Colony of Victoria, Hongkong, the undersigned having been formed as GOSHI-KWAISHA under Japanese legal registration on the 12th March, 1906, since Mr. J. MIDZUSHIMA's business has been discontinued. Further, that Mr. K. NOMURA succeeded to the Goodwill and Business of MIDZUSHIMA & Co., of Hongkong, under his sole liability, from February 24th, 1906.

GOSHI-KWAISHA MIDZUSHIMA SHOKWAI (Midzushima & Co.), Moji and Kobe.

November 29th, 1906. [2253]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [1751]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT

"BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

RESIDENCE standing in its own

grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and

Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well

Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine

View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WAITE,

"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road

(late of "Tang Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

OFFERED in WELL APPOINTED

HOUSE, Fine View, every Comfort,

Large Verandah Upper Level.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1393]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,

have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold

Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday

excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1906. [47]

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Con-

versation and without translation by a

Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools)

and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English

Lady.

Apply by letter to—B. R.,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [2089]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY

and WEDNESDAY,

the 18th and 19th December, 1906, at 10 A.M.

each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL VICTUALLING,

OBsolete and CONDEMNED

STORES,

Comprising—

LATHE, TURNABLE, BOATS, OLD

CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE,

INCLOSED HAND LAMPS for SEARCH

LIGHT PROJECTORS, OLD METAL

IRON, PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNI-

TURE, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS,

BLANKETS, WINTER CLOTHING and

MATERIALS, CASK STAVES, KNEE

BOOTS, PROVISIONS, OFFICERS' MESS

TRAYS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had on application.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1906. [2234]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

A LARGE HOUSE of foreign style, No. 4 Rue de Pratz, S. Lorenzo, Macao, strongly built of excellent materials, perfectly ventilated, together with Large Gardens in front and rear.

Apply to—WUI TUNG BANK, Macao,

or SHIU FUNG BANK,

65, Bonham Strand East.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1906. [2233]

FOR SALE.

BRICK and STONE BUNGALOW, at

the PEAK called

"THE HAYSTACK"

with about 2 Acres of Ground attached.

Built on Farm Lots Nos. 60 & 61.

For Particulars, apply to—

D. K. MOSE,

Care of ALAN ROSS & Co.,

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. [2203]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT

HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or

preceding the Departure of the English Mail

also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages

FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 to 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "Daily

Press" Office, or Local Booksellers.

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1 WEST END TERRACE, Sheanow,

Canton.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [2254]

NEW WHARVES TO LET.

EITHER PART OR WHOLE

1 WHARF opposite to the Central Market.

1 Do. Do. Gilman Street.

1 Do. Do. Wing Lok Street.

250 feet long by 30 feet wide.

Apply to—

MR. LI SHUN PAN,

LAT HING & Co.,

No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2225]

TO LET

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD

ROAD.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.

Apply to—

ARRATTON V. APPAR & CO.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1867]

TO LET.

RAYNSHILL WEST No. 3, PARK

ROAD.

Apply to—

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [2224]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [180]

TO LET.

NO. 52, CAINE ROAD.

4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near

Wai Chai.

No. 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, "TANG

YUEN."

Apply to—

SAM WANG CO. LTD.,

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1906. [2087]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

SEMI-DETACHED BUNGALOW (Six

C.P. Charters), Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE,

1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK

BUILDING.

"BANTLEY" MACDONNELL ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG NAI CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit

Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [1524]

TO LET.

NO. 13, GAGE STREET, 3-Roomed House,

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS

BY
RACHELS, PLEYEL, KEMMLER
AND
ROSENKRANZ.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH, QUALITY OF TONE, AND DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [527]

EDUCATIONAL.

LESSONS at the Peak. Mornings only. A few pupils, from 7 to 14 years of age, can be received.
Address inquiries to—“BOX 184,”
Care of the Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1906. [2215]

SIB TING.

SURGEON DENTIST
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1759]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September 1905. [1674]

H. HIPTOOLA & CO.

MILLINERS AND DRAPERS,
13 and 15, D'AGUIAR STREET.
HAVE just unpacked a Large Assortment of FANCY WINTER GOODS.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, and a good Stock of TOYS.
A visit from our kind Customers is solicited.
Prices reduced all round in conformity with the rise in Exchange.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [2182]

KWONG TAI LOY.

BATTAN FURNITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS,
TIENTSIN CARPETS,
JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI SUN BLINDS,
MATTING of all Colours and
JAPANESE GOODS of all Descriptions.
No. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG. [2188]

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2161]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHAND NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPULING
AINHOLT, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
857

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,
all Bares and Sizes.
SECURITIES issued by PARIS
European Govts and WHITE FOR
Municipalities offering DESIRABLE
prospects of immense returns. PAMPHLETS
To be purchased for cash or on the
“Times” system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established firm of officials in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every Drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased “as usual.” Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.
1554

KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 30 years is a certain case of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LES-BAINS.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 311

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1685]

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. 29

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1905
£17,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 387,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,886,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1849]

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With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 45

NEW CARTRIDGES.
BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bares and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55S&G, at 35, 37 and 57, 59, 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1924]

PURE FRESH WATER.
THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., Ltd., is prepared to supply any Quantity of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.
Call Flag—W.
J. W. KEW, Manager.
Hotel Macao 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 1712

THE “DAILY PRESS.”

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [2180]

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

GROWTH OF TWENTY YEARS.

Shot off from any foothold in Manchuria, Russia at the present time is devoting the whole of its great colonizing energies to the development of its Trans-Caspian territory. The progress made during the past few years in bringing that portion of Asia under civilized rule is little short of marvellous. Travelling eastward along the Trans-Caspian Railway one passes town after town and, after a few days, are all well worthy of Europe. All contain many stately buildings, busy commercial quarters, handsome residential outskirts, many have the electric light, and some have their tramway system. Ashkabad, Tashkent, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, and other centres are all to-day busy hubs of industry and commerce, and are quite unrecognisable from the typical Central Asian settlements which represented them twenty years ago.

The fact is not yet completely grasped in this country that there is a powerful Empire growing up within striking distance of our Indian Frontier. The belief that a hostile army marching against India from the north would have to cross hundreds of miles of desert and sterile wastes is still very general, but it is quite untrue. Already direct railway communication exists between St. Petersburg and Moscow and a point that is only within comparatively short marching distance of the Indian border and this railway passes through many important cities on its way and belts of extremely fertile land that would grow supplies enough for ten armies. Even in India it is not generally understood that it is not a province, not a State, but an Empire that is growing up to the north.

Never was a work of such magnitude carried out so silently or so secretly. Almost without notice this development of Russian Turkistan has gone forward and is going forward to-day. Huge military camps have sprung up as though by magic, railways have been built, and towns created without exciting any more notices in the outer world than a casual paragraph in a newspaper, and often not even that. Samarkand, for example, a population of 65,000. There are about 25,000 people in Russian Turkistan, the most important town in Russian Turkistan, there is an estimated population of 164,000, of whom at least 35,000 are Europeans. These figures, of course, are exclusive of the huge garrisons that are maintained through Russia's Asiatic provinces, and concern the civilian population alone.

It is important to remember that this is not merely an Empire that is growing up in Central Asia, with all an Empire's aspirations for commercial development and expansion, but that it is a military Empire, with its mighty garrisons increasing year by year with railways that can only have a military importance being pushed forward in every direction and with every district and every province carefully surveyed to see how many troops can be supported and what amount of supplies can be drawn from it for an army on the march.

Even when the Russo-Japanese war was at its most critical stages and the outlook for Russian arms was blackest no wholesale denuding of Trans-Caspia of its troops was permitted for a moment. Merv, as eye-witnesses have told us, was never all owed to have its garrison reduced below a hundred thousand men or so, with their proper proportion of horses and guns, while the garrisons at various other points along the Trans-Caspian railways were maintained at little below their full strength. It should also be borne in mind that the whole of the troops in Russian Turkistan are constantly maintained upon a war footing. The fortifications of the important post of Kashgar have been so improved and added to of late years that the description applied to this place of “an island Gibraltar” is not an inapt one.

Owing to the very careful precautions taken to prevent the true military strength of Russia in this part of Asia becoming known it is very difficult to gauge accurately what the exact numbers are. The Headquarters Staff of the Indian Army, however, estimates this at a quarter of a million of all ranks, and bases its calculations on this basis, and probably it is not far from the mark. By ascertaining the names of the regiments assembled at different points it is possible to arrive at an approximate calculation. At Samarkand, for instance, there are assembled the following troops: The First Division of Turkistan Cossacks, the First Turkistan Cossack Brigade, the Second Turkistan Rifle Brigade, the Second regiment of Cossacks of the Ural, the Second regiment of Cossacks of the Reserve, a strong battery of Field Artillery, the usual departmental corps—in all probably not far short of twenty thousand men. At Ashkabad there is another garrison of from twenty-five to thirty thousand, and the same state of things exists at any town of importance throughout the country. Almost without exception the military garrison greatly outnumber the European population. For what purpose, it is permissible for this country to ask, does Russia maintain this gigantic Army in the heart of Asia? The answer appears to be obvious.

Though the commercial development of the country is ever going on, the administration is never permitted for a moment to forget that it is primarily for military purposes that the land has been exploited. A railway line designed to open up and develop a fertile region is not to be diverted or discontinued entirely as may seem most expedient to the military officials charged with its construction and the work of a military commander is absolute law throughout the provinces of Russia in Asia.

Despite this subordination of Russian Turkistan to military requirements, however, the commercial growth of the country proceeds apace. There is now a steady stream of traffic along the Trans-Caspian Railway to the inland sea. Tashkent and Samarkand have been for many generations natural entrepôts for the trade of British India, Afghanistan, Chinese Turkistan, and even Persia, and the markets here have grown tremendously of late years, and to-day these towns are among the most important inland commercial centres to be found in Asia.

The next few years are destined to see still more striking developments in this part of the world. Not much longer can Russia keep the curtain tightly drawn upon the creation of a new Empire in the heart of Asia. Sooner or later they must be thrown wide apart for all the world to see, and when this comes to pass everyone will stand amazed at the creation of one of the most remarkable work of man ever undertaken by any Power—the creation of a thriving land where only twenty years ago was a huge wilderness.—Times.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Special for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The Times correspondent at Peking wired on Nov. 8th:—Sir Robert Hart, under instructions from the Chinese Customs Controller-General of Customs, has appointed a Chinese, Cheung Yuk-long, to the responsible post of Acting Commissioner of Customs at Yehang, on the Szechwan-Tibet frontier. The Chinese justify the appointment on the ground that engagements in connection with the Tibetan adhesion agreement of April 27th last precluded the appointment of any foreigner, even an Englishman, to this post, which has always hitherto been held by an Englishman. Yet the appointment of December 5th, 1893, under which Yehang was opened as a treaty port, is long antecedent to the Tibetan agreement and is not altered by that agreement. That so radical a change as this appointment seems signifying to the Customs service without saying more is less significant the fact that a Chinese clerk now drawing £11 a month in Class III is a considerable competence to attain at one jump a post held in succession by experienced Englishmen, including Hobson, the friend of General Gordon, Taylor, who acted as Inspector-General when Sir R. Hart and Sir R. Braden were besieged in Peking, Montgomery, Pary, and Henderson. On completion of his service Cheung Yuk-long will presumably receive a similar appointment at one of the Chinese frontiers in Manchuria and, a little later, elsewhere. Personally, the new commissioner is an intelligent Cantonese, an excellent clerk of good character, and an advanced English scholar. He will receive his new post £200 a year.

UP-TO-DATE CHINA.

Mr. Alexander Hogg, acting commercial attaché to the British Legation at Peking gives an interesting sketch of the new China Office, “I have nearly thirty years,” he says, “have elapsed since an article headed ‘The Awakening of China,’ written by the late Marquis Tseng, then Chinese Minister to the United Kingdom, appeared in an English periodical. More than an article was, however, needed to convince foreign residents in China that any change had taken place. But the war with Japan in 1894-95, the Boxer troubles of 1900, with their Japanese war of 1904-05 and its result, have had the desired effect. The old lethargy is going, and China has begun to awake to some, at any rate, of her needs, which are many.

“China could always boast of an ancient system of education, but it was a system which admitted of no expansion. It was followed by a system of examination, which was followed by a system of employment and wealth to many. The pressure of the time is making it plain, however, that something more than education on the old lines is necessary, and the thirst for Western learning has been unquenchable for the last few years. The old examination system has gone, and colleges and schools of all grades, where Western knowledge, on a limited scale, is being taught, are being established through the length and breadth of the Empire. Thousands of students have gone to study in Japan, and Japanese professors and teachers are found in the remotest provinces. There are others besides Japanese, but they are comparatively few.

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BOVRIL

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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SHANGHAI	SIMLA	About 14th	Freight and
	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith	December	Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 15th	See Special
or CALL	Capt. T. H. Hild, R.N.R.	December	Advertisement.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and	FORMOSA	About 19th	Freight and
ANTWERP	Capt. B. W. H. Snow	December	Passage.

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E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 14th December.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 15th December.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th January.

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† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1906.

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* TAMUI via SWATOW { "JOSHIN MARU" } SUNDAY, 16th Dec.,
AND AMOI { Capt. H. Ohta } at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON
1907.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

TO MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,
TO LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
[1899]

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPE, N.
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	1907 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	1907 2nd January
SEYDLITZ	1907 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	1907 30th January
GNEISENAU	1907 13th February
PREUSSEN	1907 27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	1907 13th March
PRINZ LUDWIG	1907 27th March
ZIETEN	1907 10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	1907 24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	1907 8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Kirchner, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 17th Dec. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesser. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	261 0 0	242 0 0	222 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN	31 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	42 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68 0 0	48 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	43 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included. Insurance of the Voyage is by Sea.

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.
VIA NEW GUINEA.FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES.
---------	----------------

SANDAKAN ... 1793 tons ... TUESDAY, 8th Jan.
MANILA ... 1790 tons ... TUESDAY, 5th Feb.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th JANUARY, at NOON, the Steamship "SANDAKAN,"

Captain Wendt, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardesser.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

To	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.—	\$30.—	\$20.—	return	\$50.—
TO NEW GUINEA	\$23.—	\$13.10	\$14.00	return	\$22.15
TO BRISBANE	\$23.—	\$23.—	\$18.—	return	\$24.—
TO SYDNEY	\$23.—	\$23.—	\$18.—	return	\$24.—
TO MELBOURNE	\$23.10	\$24.10	\$18.—	return	\$24.10
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$40.00	return	\$170.00
TO KOBE	\$85.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	return	\$170.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 237. 0. 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA " " 96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the O.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & O.S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "SEYDLITZ" ... Wednesday, 15th Dec.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA "PRINZ HEINRICH" ... Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA "PRINZ HEINRICH" ... Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the O.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co. & O.S.S. Co.

T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

1st Class

To London via Plymouth or Southampton 262. 0. 0.

To Bremen 63. 10. 0.

To Paris via Cherbourg 65. 0. 0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar 65. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current eight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELOCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELOCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPRESS LINE." Spring 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
15 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Dec.	7th J.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 5th Jan.	2nd F.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	16th L.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	4th M.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	16th Mar.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamship 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 24 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence £60; via New York £62.
Intermediate on Steamers £40; £42.
and 1st Class Railways £20; £22.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR," and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite "Blake Pier."

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of December	JAPAN	First half of December
TJILWONG	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIMAHY	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1906.

Telephone No. 375.

[116]

Cutler, Palmer & Co's

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.



SHIPPERS

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., LONDON.

AGENTS

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG.

[408]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT—

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

OF LADING for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-

CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co's fortnightly

service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from

CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight

For Freight and further particulars,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents for China and Japan

Hongkong, 4th August, 1896.

[1905]

JUST PUBLISHED.

NOW ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中 年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 TO 31ST DECEMBER,

1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF

TUNG CHI TO THE 30TH YEAR OF

KWANG SUI.

PRICE 25 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS"

Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the

Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post

(two) to any part of the World unrepresented

by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 12th to 18th, 1906.

To correct Zone Time add 25 min. and 15 sec.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Date	Time	Height	Direction	Date	Time	Height	Direction
Wed. 12	12.15	8.5	N.E.	Wed. 12	11.15	3.5	S.W.
Thurs. 13	12.15	8.5	N.E.	Thurs. 13	11.15	3.5	S.W.
Fri. 14	12.15	8.5	N.E.	Fri. 14	11.15	3.5	S.W.
Sat. 15	12.15	8.5	N.E.	Sat. 15	11.15	3.5	S.W.
Sun. 16	12.15	8.5	N.E.	Sun. 16	11.15	3.5	S.W.
Mon. 17	12.15	8.5	N.E.	Mon. 17	11.15	3.5	S.W.
Tues. 18	12.15	8.5	N.E.	Tues. 18	11.15	3.5	S.W.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 11th.

Previous Day	On Date at	On Date at
Barometer	30.15	30.20
Thermometer	62	63
Humidity	61	62
Wind Direction	E	N.E.
Force	2	1
Weather	b	b
Rain	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 10th ... 66

Lowest open air Temperature on 10th ... 60

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO., REGISTER

December 11th.

Barometer 9 A.M. 30.15 Therm. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 57

Barometer 1 P.M. 30.10 Therm. (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. 54

Barometer 4 P.M. 30.06 Therm. (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. 53

Thermom. 9 A.M. 62 Therm. Maximum ... 64

Thermom. 1 P.M. 64 Therm. Minimum over

Thermom. 4 P.M. 61 night ... 61

ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG.

FOR

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Shiao*, with the English mail of the 16th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 18th Oct. and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the night of the 7th Nov., and for despatch overland on the early morning of the 14th of November.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Hainan	Wednesday, 12th, 9.00 a.m.
Kobe	Kanjo Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 1.00 p.m.
Macao	Honam	Wednesday, 12th, 1.15 p.m.
Amoy and Shanghai	Hohow	Wednesday, 12th, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai	Taisang	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 p.m.
Macao	Honam	Thursday, 13th, 1.15 p.m.
Manila, Kolo, Honolulu and San Francisco	Alcoa	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Haitan	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Rhencua	Friday, 14th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila, Kolo, Yokohama and Portland	Copri	Friday, 14th, 11.00 a.m.
Macao	Honam	Friday, 14th, 1.15 p.m.
Yokohama, and Kobe	Changshai	Friday, 14th, 3.00 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Loongang	Friday, 14th, 3.00 p.m.
Sanarag and Sourabaya	Rubi	Friday, 14th, 4.00 p.m.
Swatow	Tyikowang	Friday, 14th, 4.00 p.m.
Swatow, Kolo, India via Tuticorin	Hausang	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 a.m.
Swatow, Kolo, India via Tuticorin	Deranba	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 a.m.
Swatow, Kolo, India via Tuticorin	Honam	Saturday, 15th, 1.15 p.m.
Swatow, Kolo, India via Tuticorin	Yochow	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 p.m.
Swatow, Kolo, India via Tuticorin	P. B. Luitpold	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 a.m.

OPIMUM.	Dec. 11th.
Malwa New	to 100 per picul.
Malwa Old	to 100 per picul.
Malwa Older	to 100 per picul.
Malwa V. Old	to 100 per picul.
Foreign Bhoqually	to 100 per picul.
Foreign extra	to 100 per picul.
Patna New	to 100 per picul.
Patna Old	to 100 per picul.
Benares New	to 100 per picul.
Benares Old	to 100 per picul.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Oct. 26th—*Glenn*, *Sibirien*, 30th—*Helene*, *Rickmers*, Nov. 6th—*China*, 9th—*Stavonia*, 13th—*Benedict*, *Benyon*, *Sophie*, *Rickmers*, *Christiania*, *Indrasanika*, 16th—*Indrasanika*, *Achilles*, *Glennochy*, *Kintuck*, *Yarra*, *Palermo*, *Wakasa Maru*, 18th—*Silvia* (Ger.), *Carverton*, *Wakasa Maru*, *Rosberg*, 23rd—*Belaucan*, *Bernice*, *Palatula*, *Casco*, *Longway*, *Errol*, 27th—*Benarty*, *Calches*, *Glenn*, *Manila*, *Seydlitz*, 30th—*Condon*, *Asia Maru*, *Salazie*, *Hakata Maru*, Dec. 4th—*Danfa*, *Oyack*, *Hobburg*, *Memnon*, *Nile*, *Prinzess Alice*, 7th—*Alcinous*, *Australien*, *Dordania*, *Java*, *Silvia* (Ger.).

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

Dec. 7th—*Se. egambie*, *Bengloe*, *Moyvne*.

TO-MORROW
Sale, Japanese Goods, &c., Sales Room, Mr. C. de M. C. Vieira-Ribeiro, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Dec. 11th.
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	234
Credit, at 4 months' sight	234 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	230 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54 1/2
Credit, 60 days' sight	54 1/2
ON BOHAT.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	166 1/2
Bank, on demand	167
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	166 1/2
Bank, on demand	167
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	110
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	110
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	31 p.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	134
ON RAIPUR.—	
On demand	12 p.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	11 p.p.m.
ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand	54 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$3.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$46.70
SILVER, per oz.	\$21



SHIPPERS
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., LONDON
AGENTS
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONGKONG

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, December 11th.

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$805, sales & sel.
National B. of China	28	\$47, buyers
Bell's Asbestos R. A.	12a. 6d.	\$7, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$15, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$10.15, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 75.
Hongkong	\$10	\$12, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 61.
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 89
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 335, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$16 1/2, sales
Docks and Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$80, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$149, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$8 1/2	\$16 1/2, sellers
Shanghai Dock and		
Eng., Co. Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 107.
Shai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 222.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$22, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$20.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$100	\$215.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$100	\$124.
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$230, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$22, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$7 1/2, sales
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$300, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$94, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$65, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$111, sellers
North China	\$25	Tls. 35.
Union	\$100	\$702 1/2
Yankee	\$50	\$160.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$105, sales
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$111, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$80	\$88, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 25	Tls. 56, new issue
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Feb. 250	\$450, nominal
Rebais	19/10	\$10
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$6.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$140, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$122, sellers
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manila	\$25	\$22, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$39, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$27, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$20	\$80.
Shell Transport Co.	\$10	\$20, buyers
Star Ferry	\$20	\$20, buyers
Do, New	\$5	\$12 1/2, buyers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22.
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$5 1/2, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32.
Pratt & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$5, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11.75, buyers
United Asbestos	\$5	\$5, buyers
Do, Founders	\$10	\$15.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
S.S. "FATSEAN," 2,260 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
S.S. "KINSHAN," 1,985 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 9 p.m. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,383 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m. SUNDAY SPECIAL EXCURSIONS leaving Hongkong at 9.30 a.m., and a Second Departure about 7 p.m.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 p.m. On Sundays at 3 p.m. (See Special Express).

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,129 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Willcox.
S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain A. McKinnon.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel;
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Sinla* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst. at 6 a.m., and is due here on the 14th inst. about 10 a.m.
THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Monday, the 10th inst. at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th inst. a.m.
The I.G.M. str. *Seydlitz* left Colombo on Saturday, the 8th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 13th inst.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and left again at 10 a.m., same day, via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th inst.
THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Korea* left Yokohama on the 10th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.Y.K. str. *Wakasa Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 13th inst.
The Ben Line str. *Benavon*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 8th inst. for this port.
The str. *Kamsang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 5 p.m.
The N.Y.K. str. *Tanjo Maru* (American Line), left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 16th inst.
The I.G.M. Australian Line str. *Sandakan* left Sydney on Friday, the 23rd Nov. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th Dec.
The str. *Kasato Maru* left Kobe via Kanran on the 10th inst. p.m. for this port, and is due here on or about the 17th inst.
The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s str. *Lyra* sailed from Puget Sound on the 22nd Nov.
The str. *Satsuma* sailed from New York on the 20th Sept.
The str. *Wray Castle* sailed from New York on the 4th Oct.
The str. *Las Rera* left New York on the 23rd Oct., and is due here on or about the middle of December.
The str. *Munster Castle* sailed from New York on Nov. 8th for China and Japan.

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